

# MILLIONS

IN GOLD TO BE STORED AWAY.  
CLEARING HOUSE ADOPTS  
PLAN

TO PREVENT THE WEAR AND  
TEAR ON UNCLE SAM'S  
FILTHY LUCRE.

Gold to the amount of \$2,500,000 or \$5,000,000, five or ten tons of \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces, is to be stored in one of the Pittsburgh safe deposit vaults by the Clearing House, to save the bother, expense and loss of handling the money in Clearing House settlements. The Executive Committee of the Clearing House has submitted a resolution providing for the new plan, and it will probably be acted upon by the Clearing House before the end of the month.

The Clearing House banks will store the gold in the custody of the Clearing House and in future, after the new plan is in operation, Clearing House certificates of the denomination of \$5,000 each will be used in making Clearing House settlements instead of the actual cash. At present a bank having a balance against it at the Clearing House sends the money to pay it and the banks having money coming to them are paid with this money. Paper money is often scarce and the banks need all they have for their customers and the Clearing House settlements are made in gold coin to a very great extent. The constant counting and handling of the gold wears it, and this will be saved by the proposed new system.

The wear on a \$10 gold piece might not seem to be much, but in reality it is very great. A short time ago when a Pittsburgh bank sent \$100,000 in gold coin to New York City to pay a balance it had over \$600 in lightweight coin thrown out. Another bank recently suffered a loss of about \$150 on a single shipment. The bother and loss incident to making the Clearing House payments in cash are to be avoided by each of the Clearing House banks paying into the Clearing House gold enough to make up a total of from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000 or perhaps more.

Against these payments the Clearing House will issue \$5,000 certificates that will be accepted and paid out as cash in making the daily Clearing House settlements. Odd sums over multiples of \$5,000 will be made up by cashier's checks. National banks are required to keep half their legal reserves in cash in their vaults, but the Comptroller of the Treasury will allow the Clearing House certificates as cash. For this reason the banks will be eager to turn gold over to the Clearing House and save the vault room and the trouble of counting the gold each time there is an audit or an examination by the bank examiners.

The place where the store of gold is kept will be opened only in the presence of three representatives of the Clearing House and the custodian of the safe deposit vault and notice must be given in advance when any bank wants to withdraw any of its gold. This will not be often, for, as a rule, a bank will simply cash its Clearing House certificates if it wants to draw on its store of idle gold. The plan has been followed for some time by the New York and Philadelphia Clearing Houses and has been found a great improvement over the old way.

## Fairmont's Brave Fight.

The best wishes of every dweller in a river town are with Fairmont in her gallant fight to compel the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to raise its bridge across the Monongahela. By the completion of the dams above Morgantown the Monongahela is now navigable to Fairmont, but because the railroad arrogantly refuses to raise its bridge, boats cannot reach the latter point.

The question is shortly to be submitted to the secretary of war. The railroad is opposing by every means in its power the efforts to clear the river, and even if the decision goes against them may be depended upon to delay the opening of the river for two or three years to come. In the meantime the Fairmonters and river interests must wait idly.

It seems strange that so simple a proposition as this bridge question should be the occasion of so much delay and require tedious and expensive hearings for its settlement. The law should be so absolutely plain on this point that as soon as the river is made navigable every obstruction should be removed at once without red tape and legal fol-de-rol. The time to have moved the Monongahela river bridge was when the work was started on the dam that slackened the river to Fairmont. Then when the river was ready for navigation the bridge would have been out of the way. As it stands now Fairmont will be deprived of the benefits of a navigable river for years because of the selfishness of a railroad and the laxity of national laws.—Wheeling News.

Robert Lowe, of Eldbra, Grant district, was a Fairmont visitor yesterday.

## A Fish That Could Talk.

A natural curiosity captured on the coast of Africa on May 5, 1834, by Signor Cavana and exhibited in all the great cities of Europe during the years 1850, 1860, 1861 and 1862, where it was advertised as the "talking fish," was in reality a species of the African seal, well known to naturalists on account of its wonderful powers of mimicry. This particular animal was about twelve feet in length and weighed something over 800 pounds. It had a fine, doglike head and large, beautiful black eyes, which seemed to sparkle with intelligence whenever the creature was spoken to by any one. It was very docile and when told to dance would roll over and over in its bathtub, with first tail and then head above the water, all the time clattering as though enjoying the sport as much as the spectators did. It soon learned many odd tricks and, it is claimed, learned to articulate at least three words very plainly—viz, "mamma," "papa" and "John," the last being its keeper's name. When told to pray it would clasp its flippers in the attitude of supplication and put on a sanctimonious look.

## Origin of the Aztecs.

An old tradition says the Aztecs were one of seven powerful tribes that emerged from seven caverns in a region called Aztlan, or place of the heron. They wandered away from their fellows after a great confusion of tongues and settled in the region they are known to have inhabited. This tradition may be partly fabulous, but it is sure that the Aztecs settled the country before the eleventh or twelfth century.

All the tribes lived in peace for a considerable time until the strong began to encroach upon the territory of the weaker. Then a fierce war for supremacy over the whole territory ensued and lasted many years. Under the leadership of their military chiefs the Aztecs obtained control of the whole territory and established a very enlightened form of government. This was consummated in 1324 or 1325.

## Detecting Guilt in Liberia.

The brown skins of the natives in Liberia are often daubed with red and white clay, the effect of the latter being rather startling. This is called dressing. Sometimes a vertical blue mark is seen across the forehead. This is a sign of freedom. The Kroomen have it more than others. They are largely employed as extra hands on the steamers. When a man is suspected of murder, theft, etc., he is made to drink sassa-wood. This being deadly poison, his innocence is declared by the draft not proving fatal. It is said, however, that this is only a form. When the fatal moment arrives some expedient is generally adopted, or else it is considered that only an innocent man would be willing to approach the deadly draft.

## Weddings in Korea.

At a Korean marriage every one rides on horseback and in single file. First comes a manservant, who carries in both hands an imitation life-sized wild goose, covered by a red scarf. Then come the bridegroom, his friends and all the servants he possesses or is able to borrow. At the bride's house the servant first deposits the goose on a bowl of rice; then all dismount, and, leaving outside their outer robes, their hats and their boots, they enter the house and make as much noise as they possibly can. The pandemonium does not cease till the guests are paid to go away. A feast follows and then the bridegroom is taken to his bride, whom he sees for the first time.

## Odd Names in Delaware.

Delaware has a curious collection of odd surnames. There is a family of Colts in Kent county. The Peppers and Mustards have long lived neighbors in Sussex, and there are Peaches in Newcastle county, inauspiciously settled north of the peach belt. One man named his three sons for the several counties of the state, and Delaware is an occasional Christian name. A girl whose name was Leonora Missouri Cannon provoked from a stranger the prompt declaration that the name was sentimental, patriotic and explosive.

## Real Balm of Gilead.

The real balm of Gilead is the dried juice of a low shrub, it is said, which grows in Syria. It is very valuable and scarce, for the amount of balm yielded by one shrub never exceeded sixty drops a day. According to Josephus, the balm or balsam of Gilead was one of the presents given by the queen of Sheba to King Solomon. The ancient Jewish physicians prescribed it evidently for dyspepsia and melancholia.

## Didn't Want an Elephant.

"An elephant must be a pretty expensive animal."  
"Yes, I wish I had enough money to buy one."  
"What do you want with an elephant?"  
"I don't; I merely expressed a wish for the money."—Philadelphia Press.

## Gets Nothing.

Hicks—The way Bragley talks of providing for his wife he seems to think nothing too good for her. Wicks—H'm! And the way he actually provides for her he seems to think nothing is good enough for her.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## An Important Moment.

Mr. Newlywed (in the kitchen)—What are you cooking there, my dear? Mrs. Newlywed (excitedly)—Don't bother me now. There's the cookery book. I'm making recipe No. 187 on page 396.

It is a miserable state of mind to have few things to desire and many things to fear, and yet that commonly is the case of kings.—Bacon.

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## Portuguese Characteristics.

The men of Portugal are as fond of show as are the women. Their fingers are nearly always loaded with rings, and about their bodies, which are often as round as the bowls of their tobacco pipes, hang chains as thick as ropes, from which are suspended bunches of trinkets. The Portuguese dandy is very fond of anything that will attract public attention to his much esteemed person. Above his snowy vest he wears a cravat of gleaming colors, while in his buttonhole is stuck a full blown rose of inordinate size. I think I am pretty safe in saying that most of the promenaders I have seen strutting about in the chief thoroughfares on Sunday with a riding whip in their hands and handsome spurs on their heels have never set foot in the stirrup. The spur is to them a sign of nobility which they arrogate to themselves—a relic of the privileges of the old chivalry.—London Standard.

## Retailers of Fine Sawdust.

In the shop of a cabinetmaker in New York a sign announces "sawdust for sale." There is no evidence anywhere of the bags of coarse pine sawdust such as is used in butchers' shops, markets and saloons.

"We don't handle that stuff," said the proprietor of the shop. "Our specialty is in the sawdust of fine woods, such as mahogany, boxwood and sandalwood. We sell sawdust by the ounce or the pound, not by the bushel. The sawdust of fine hard woods brings good prices. There are about twelve varieties of it, and each has its appropriate use."

"Boxwood sawdust, the most expensive of all, is used by manufacturers to burnish silver plate and jewelry. Sandalwood is used for scent bags and for the preservation of furs. There is no waste of sawdust in our business."—New York Press.

## Where Rubies Come From.

The ruby mines in Burma are of four kinds, the most valuable being gullies formed by the action of water on the side of the hills. Next to these come the shafts, or tunnels, sunk in the hill-sides; and then the wells. These last are sunk in the valley, and are of two sorts. The deep wells are sunk to fifteen or twenty feet, and the shallow ones only reach to four feet, where the first ruby bearing stratum is found. Rubies, or rather red stones of all sorts, are offered for sale in large numbers and at every conceivable price. The inhabitants are well off, the miners being either Shans, in their enormous broad brimmed straw hats and baggy trousers, or Chinamen, in indigo blue.

## A Marvel of Wood Carving.

One of the greatest works of Henry Vorbruggen is the carved pulpit of the grand parochial church at Brussels. The whole design is an allegorical scene. At the base are Adam and Eve, life size, expelling the angel, while grim Death himself may be seen hovering in the rear. The first pair bear upon their shoulders a hollow globe, the cavity being the place where the preacher stands while delivering his sermons. From the globe rises a tree sustaining a canopy, which in turn supports two figures—one of an angel and the other a female representing Truth. Above all this are the Virgin and the infant Jesus crushing the serpent's head with a cross.

## One Way to Break Glass.

It is scarcely credible, but it is a fact, that a glass can be broken by the voice. If you strike a thin wineglass while you hold it by the stem it will emit a certain note—in most cases a pretty, deep one. On approaching the glass rapidly to your mouth and shouting into it the same note as loudly as possible, the vibrations of the glass being thereby extended, it will be shattered into fragments. This used to be a favorite experiment of Lablache, the renowned basso, who, when in company with his friends, thus broke one after the other all the glasses that were handed to him.

## Our Oldest Bit of Literature.

The book of Job, as it is incorporated in the Bible, is believed to be the most ancient literary work in existence. It is known to have been written prior to the Pentateuch and prior to the promulgation of the law. In profane literature the poems of Homer are the most ancient that have come down to our day, though the names of others still older are in existence. The Pentateuch was written about the year 145 B. C., and the Homeric poems about 640 years later.

## The Heavens Seen From the Sea.

Every one who has been much at sea knows something of the peculiar splendor of the heavens when beheld from the deck of a ship. Celestial phenomena seem to possess an unusual impressiveness when viewed under such circumstances. The clearness of the air in fair weather and the flatness and distance of the horizon tend to heighten this effect.

## Applying Her Information.

"Mamma," queried little Florence, "should I say pants or trousers?"  
"Trousers, my dear," replied her mother.  
"Then," said Florence, "I must give Fido some water, for he trousers just awfully."

## Grotesque.

Dumley—Smith is an awful coward. Why, he looks afraid of his own shadow. Lumly—I don't wonder at it—if his shadow looks anything like the original!

Think three times before you speak and then talk it over with your wife. A good wife has more wisdom than the supreme court.—Schoolmaster.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cures constipation forever. 10c. 35c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

## Basking in the Sun.

"Basking in the sun" is in itself of real and considerable benefit, and it is no compliment to our human intelligence to find that cats and dogs understand that fact much better than we do. The love of sunshine is naturally one of our strongest instincts, and we should be far healthier and happier if we followed and developed it instead of practically ignoring and repressing it. How a sparkling sunny morning exhilarates us and makes us feel that "it's too fine a day to spend indoors!" And yet how few holidays are taken for that reason!

The wealth of the sunbeams is poured out lavishly all around us, and we turn from it to struggle for a few pitiful handfuls of something else that is yellow and shining, but not half so likely to bring us happiness and often has strange red spots upon it. Give nature a chance, and we shall find that there is more than a mere fanciful connection between natural sunlight and that "sunny" disposition which, after all, is the true "philosopher's stone."

## Legends of the Owl and Raven.

In some parts of Europe an omelet made from the eggs of the long eared owl is believed to be an effective cure for drunkenness.

In Germany the raven is supposed to be able to procure a magic stone that gives invisibility to the wearer. It is apparently not a simple matter to obtain for in the first place, after discovering the nest, you must satisfy yourself that the old birds are at least over a century old. Then you climb to the nest and must either take out an egg, boil it hard and replace it, or if there should be young you must kill a male nestling—it must be a male—and replace it also. After this the spot must be most carefully marked, for the parent bird, if he is old enough, will return with the magic stone, which will render the nest invisible, and it is apparently from the spot where you judge the nest ought to be that you must pluck the prize.—Westminster Gazette.

## Nicknames of Kings.

France has been a seesaw nation—first up, then down—and its position may be reckoned by the kings it had. One was St. Louis, and another was Hutin, meaning "headstrong or mutinous." Another king was the Long, while his successors were Handsome, Fortunate, Good, Wise, Beloved and Affable. France must surely have been on the top then and have progressed farther when two kings were respectively called the father of his people and the father of letters.

Denmark has had a most curious array of sovereigns, the Blue Tooth, Forked Beard, Simple, Hungry, Barefoot, Lamb, Pious and Cruel being among them. This latter, who was Christian II., belied his real name by gaining the additional title of the Nero of the North. There was probably little happiness in Denmark when he sat upon the throne.

## London's Cockney District.

"I am a cockney, born in the sound of the great bell of Bow, in London," said an Englishman. "I am a genuine cockney. That term can be properly applied only to a native of east London—a man who was born within the sound of the bell of Bow. The district is composed of foreigners, who take refuge there while fleeing from countries where they do not have liberty. This floating population, composed of anarchists, nihilists, and, in fact, every one who cannot live elsewhere, composes the largest proportion of the inhabitants of the true cockney district."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## His Culinary Qualification.

Sir Horace Plunkett once told a story of his ranching days in the west. Riding into camp one evening he turned his horse loose and got some supper, which was a vilely cooked meal, even for a cow camp. Recognizing in the cook a cowboy he had formerly employed, Sir Horace said to him: "You were a way up cow hand, but as a cook you are no account. Why did you give up riding and take to cooking? What are your qualifications anyway?" "Qualifications!" he replied. "Why, don't you know I've got varicose veins?"

## Naval Torpedoes.

Torpedoes for the destruction of vessels were first used in the spring of 1861 by the Confederates in the James river. In 1865 the secretary of the navy reported that more ships had been lost by torpedoing than from all other causes. General Rains, chief of the Confederate torpedo service, put the number at fifty-eight, a greater number than has been destroyed in all the wars since.

## A Gastronomic Feat.

Here is an extract from a recent novel: "Husband and wife ate on together in silence. There was manifestly an ill feeling between them. The husband devoured a plate of soup, half a fish, a piece of roast beef and a slice of plum pudding without ever once opening his mouth."

## A Smart Witness.

Lawyer—Do you swear positively that you know more than half this jury? Witness—Yes, sir, and now that I have taken a good look at 'em I'll swear that I know more than all of 'em put together.

## Nature and Woman.

"Nature never grows old," said Barlow.

"Yes, she does," said Hawkins, "but she is enough of a woman to be able to conceal her age effectually."

## Facts About Brass.

She—Is brass manufactured or is it a product of nature? He—Both. She—I don't understand. He—Some of it is made and some of it is born.

Hosiery sale at Stemple's Saturday, April 23.

## Organs Lost by Disease.

It is a suggestive fact not always sufficiently considered that "as soon as any organ or faculty falls into disuse it degenerates and is finally lost altogether." Through all the ages that man has had the power of speech this power has not been fixed in us in any degree whatever by heredity. It is regarded as definitely proved that if a child of civilized parents were brought up in a desert place and allowed no communication whatever with man it would never make any attempt at speech.

Up to the last century it was not uncommon to find persons living in a wild state in the woods and forests of England, France, Germany and Russia who were utterly incapable of speech, though they could make sounds in imitation of the cries of wild animals. Certain parasitic insects have so completely degenerated that they possess neither eyes, legs, heads, mouths, stomachs nor intestines.—Leisure Hour.

## A Queer Death Superstition.

A curious relic of the superstitious ideas of the middle ages still exists in many parts of England—the notion that when the death of a person is imminent the fastenings of the door of the death chamber or of the other rooms of the house hinder the departure of the soul from the body, thus making final dissolution doubly painful.

A gentleman writing about half a century ago for a collection of antiquarian papers states that when he was curator at Exeter he had a call to the deathbed of one of his parishioners. Upon arriving there the wife of the patient told the minister that she had expected her husband to die during the previous night and on that account had left the doors all open or unlocked. Upon asking for reasons for this odd proceeding he was told of the neighborhood superstition.

## The Heart of Robert Bruce.

When Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, lay upon his deathbed in the year 1329 he remembered that he had registered a vow to help wrest the Holy Land from the heathen Turks. It was clear that the time for fulfilling this vow had passed, but a new thought presented. Why not have his heart removed and sent to Jerusalem for burial? To make the story short, this was decided upon, and Sir James Douglas was commissioned to carry it in a silver urn "to a place as near as possible to where the Saviour was crucified" and there bury it. Arriving in Spain, Sir James, with the precious relic strung to his neck by a chain, was killed in a battle with the Moors. Sir Simon Locard returned with the heart to Scotland and deposited it under the altar of Melrose abbey, where it now lies.

## Our Debt to Asia.

It is noteworthy that out of Asia came our alphabet and our Arabic numerals. The compass we owe to the Chinese, who know the magnetic needle as early as the second century A. D. Gunpowder originally came out of Asia, and so did the art of printing and the manufacture of paper. The Chinese invented movable types in the middle of the eleventh century, 350 years before Gutenberg. They also made silks long before Europe and porcelain that has never been equaled by Europe. Truly, Asia is the cradle of the race. On the original ideas of the Persians, Arabians, the Hindoos and the Chinese our modern society has been built.—Portland Oregonian.

## The Wing of a Bird.

The typical vertebrate limb, variously modified in the arm of a man or the fore limb of a cat or frog or bird, has one bone in the upper arm, which gives support to two in the forearm, which similarly yield to four at the wrist, and from these five digits can just comfortably be extended. The bird, however, decided to fly rather than grasp with its hand, so that three and a half fingers are all it has retained of the five which its reptilian ancestors bequeathed to it.

## All Obscurities Removed.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly—For twenty-seven years I have been trying to preach, but I confess I have never quite grasped the meaning of St. Paul in this particular passage. The Rev. K. Mowatt Lightly—Why, doctor, I cleared that all up in the first sermon I ever preached. I'll let you read it if you like.—Chicago Tribune.

## Carlyle and Paint.

When Carlyle went to sit to Sir John Millais for his portrait in Millais' grand new house he turned on the stairway to ask, "Has paint done all this, Millais?" and getting a smiling answer in the affirmative, remarked, "Ah, well, it shows what a number of fools there are in the world."

## A Fishy Romance.

Mabel—So Jack Miller didn't marry Miss Herring after all? Judith—No. She rejected him. Mabel—How did Jack take it? Judith—Oh, he said there was as good fish in the sea as were ever caught out of it, and went after Miss Salmon.

## How, Indeed?

Aunt Hattie—You shouldn't clean your nails in company, Tommy. Tommy—Huh! If nobody sees me clean 'em, how is anybody to know they are ever cleaned?—Boston Transcript.

## Very Hard.

"Of course a horseshoe always means luck."  
"Oh, yes, and if the horse passes it up to you behind your back it means hard luck."—Exchange.

Echoes in large rooms may sometimes be prevented by hanging heavy tapestry on the walls.

You get the news in the Daily West Virginian.

# MARRIED

TWO WIVES WITH ONE CEREMONY DID ANGUS M. CANNON, A MORMON.

HAS HALF A DOZEN FAMILIES IN SALT LAKE CITY AT THE PRESENT TIME.

The feature of yesterday's hearing in the Smoot case was the testimony of Angus M. Cannon. The testimony was personal in character, dealing with the conviction of the witness on the charge of co-habitation, and was dragged from him under protest that he was in peril of liability to prosecution for what he revealed. When assured his plural marriages under the statute of limitations could not be used as evidence against him he answered most of the questions asked. The same frankness was not apparent when the witness was pressed to reveal the nature of the oath he had taken in the endowment house. Like other witnesses he declared the sacredness of that oath prevented him from proclaiming it to the world.

The sensation of the hearing was when Taylor examined Cannon in regard to his various marriages. Mr. Taylor asked the witness when he first married and he answered: "On July 18, 1858."

"To whom?"  
"Sarah Martha Mousley."  
"Who next?"

Cannon, his voice shaking with great emotion, said:

"For a long time I have lived within the law as far as it was possible to do so in the face of obligations to my families. I have not married my families, but in honest pride I have nourished them. The press of the country caricatured President Smith for the testimony he gave in regard to plural families and if I am asked to make similar exhibitions of my families I appeal for protection from any consequences that may be the result of my testimony. I will answer all questions in regard to myself or the church if I am assured I will not be placed in peril by reason of that testimony."

Taylor observed that he did not desire answers to any questions which related to marriages not fully exempted from prosecution under the statute of limitations and on that statement Chairman Burrows directed that the question concerning the second marriage of Cannon should be answered. Then the question: "To whom were you next married?" was put.

"Anna Amanda Mousley."

"When were you married to her?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"At the same hour that I was married to Sarah Martha Mousley."

"By the same ceremony?"

"Yes."

"To whom were you next married?" was asked.

Cannon answered: "Mrs. Clara Mason, in 1875."

He also said that he was married to Martha Hughes in 1884; Maria Bannion in 1886; Johanna C. Donnellson in 1886, and that he had not been married since that time. All his wives are living. When asked to describe the residences of his various wives he said they all lived in Salt Lake county, but in separate houses, and that he had families by five of his wives.

"Do you live with all your wives now?" Mr. Taylor asked.

"I am sorry to say that I do not."

"Why? Because you are now in Washington and cannot be living with them?"

"No; because of an agreement made by the church which compels me to be as modest as I can."

Chairman Burrows asked in regard to this agreement and the witness said he referred to the manifesto of 1890, declaring against continuing polygamous co-habitation.

"What has been the effect of that manifesto upon you?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"It made me more modest and I have only been attentive as I felt common humanity required me to be."

"What do you mean by that?"

"I mean that this church order has made me more cold in my treatment of them than I should be."

Chairman Burrows asked many questions concerning the attitude of the witness toward the laws of the land and the laws of God, both of which declared against polygamous co-habitation and his obligations to his families.

Cannon declined to reveal the oaths taken in the endowment house, saying they were sacred covenants entered into with their Maker. He said only the very pure were permitted to enter the endowment house.

Again and again the witness evaded questions relating to the character of the obligations taken in the endowment house, and finally said that "God made it known that sacred covenants should not be spoken of to the world."

Great interest was manifested concerning the character of the endowment house marriage ceremonies, but little could be obtained from Cannon. When pressed too closely he answered that he could not remember.